

Docket No. 030123

Serial No. 10/734,382

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1. Claims 1-7 are pending in the application. Claims 1-7 have been cancelled. Claims 8 -26 have been added.

2. Summary of the Examiner's Response.

Claims 2 and 3 are objected to because of the following informalities: "turning" appears should be "tuning." Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Krasner (6,150,980) in view of Storm, et al. (6,016,312). Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Naruse (6,369,751) in view of Storm, et al.

3. Applicant's argument distinguishing the references over the claims.

Generally, the Examiner rejects claims 1-7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) using two independent combinations of references. The Applicant cancels, without prejudice, claims 1 to 7, and adds new claims 8 to 26, including independent claims 8 and 23, to distinguish over each of Krasner and Naruse in view of Storm, et al. Therefore, the Applicant believes that new claims 8 to 26 are now allowable over each of Krasner and Naruse in view of Storm, et al.

The Applicant added no new matter in new claims 8-26. The present specification supports each of new claims 8-26, as provided by the following examples.

Claims 8 and 23 are supported in paragraphs 9 to 12.

Claims 9 and 24 are supported in paragraph 14 and 24.

Claim 10 is supported in paragraph 23.

Claim 11 is supported in paragraph 19.

Claim 12 is supported in paragraph 20.

Claim 13 is supported in paragraph 18.

Claim 14 is supported in paragraphs 9 to 12

Claim 15 is supported in paragraph 9.

Claim 16 is supported in paragraph 14.

Claim 17 is supported in paragraph 12.

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Claims 18 and 25 are supported in paragraph 16.

Claims 19 and 26 supported in paragraph 13.

Claim 20 is supported in paragraph 12.

Claim 21 is supported in paragraph 23.

Claim 22 is supported in paragraph 17.

In particular, each of independent claims 8 and 23 claim the same receiver for receiving a pilot signal having a pilot frequency, and for receiving at least one satellite signal having a satellite frequency. The receiver receives only one of the pilot signal and the at least one satellite signal at a particular time, as described in par. 11, and supported by FIGs. 2 and 3 of the present specification, causing signal timing constraints for the receiver. The receiver tunes to and receives the pilot signal at a first time, and tunes to and receives the at least one satellite signal at a second time, different from the first time, to budget the receiver's signal timing constraints. The internal clock is synchronized to the pilot signal, responsive to receiving the pilot signal, to update timing information in the wireless remote unit, before the receiver receives the at least one satellite signal. The present invention, as claimed in claims 8 and 23, advantageously permits, for example, a wireless remote unit, having a single receiver, to reduce SPS search and acquisition time in a communication system using a slotted paging channel.

By contrast, Krasner (6,150,980) teaches in FIGs. 1 and 2, for example, a combined GPS/cellular receiver including a GPS receiver (104 in FIG. 1, and 204, 206 and 208 in FIG. 2) and a cellular receiver (110 in FIG. 1, and 214, 216, 218, and 220 in FIG. 2). In one embodiment, Krasner also teaches using a single antenna and a switch to switch the appropriate received signal to the corresponding appropriate receiver (i.e., GPS or cellular). (col. 7, lines 42 – 53). Hence, Krasner teaches one receiver for receiving a GPS signal and another, separate, receiver for receiving a cellular signal.

Further, by contrast, Naruse (6,369,751) teaches a signal receiving apparatus including a GPS signal receiving unit (11) and a cellular CDMA signal receiving unit (12). Hence, Naruse teaches one receiver for receiving a GPS signal and another, separate, receiver for receiving a cellular signal.

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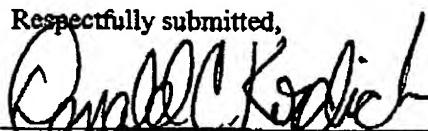
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If Krasner's combined GPS/cellular receiver 100, as shown in FIGs. 1 or 2, or Naruse's signal receiving unit, as shown in FIG. 3, is interpreted as the "receiver," as claimed in independent claims 8 and 23, claims 8 and 23 distinguish over these references by the "tuning" steps in claim 8 and the "tuner" element in claim 23. Neither Krasner nor Naruse teaches tuning the same receiver (i.e., Krasner's combined GPS/cellular receiver 100, or Naruse's signal receiving unit) to one of the pilot signal and the at least one satellite signal before receiving one of the pilot signal and the at least one satellite signal, respectively. Because Krasner and Naruse each teach one receiver for receiving a GPS signal and another, separate, receiver for receiving a cellular signal, adaptive tuning is not necessary. Note, however, that the present specification teaches, for example, that the receiver may receive multiple encoded signals, each having a different code, on the same frequency and at the same time, when the an encoding scheme, such as CDMA, is used by either the communication base station and/or the SPS.

Therefore, while each of Krasner and Naruse teaches one receiver for receiving a GPS signal and another, separate, receiver for receiving a cellular signal, each of independent claims 8 and 23 claim using one receiver for receiving the pilot signal and the at least one satellite signal.

Applicants therefore respectfully request that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Dated: 7/13/2005

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